

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Sunrise Utility Association, Inc.
PWS# 0180013
April 2026

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details regarding the quality of your drinking water and show our efforts to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. Currently, we have four wells drawing from the Lower and Middle Catahoula Aquifers. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In this report, you will see a snapshot of test results from last year's monitoring which is regulated by Mississippi State Department of Health. The monitoring period is from January 1st to December 31st, 2025. We are committed to providing a safe and dependable supply of drinking water to our customers.

As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amounts of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old.

Test Results Table:

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products – Substances formed when disinfectants, like Chlorine, used to treat drinking water reacts with naturally occurring materials in the water.								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	0	4	1.80	0.90	2.30	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	0	60	10.50	NA	NA	2025	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	0	80	5.65	3.00	5.65	2025	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants – Salts and metals which can occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may result from urban stormwater runoff. Industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0434	0.0322	0.0434	2025	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.188	0.17	0.188	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants (Lead and Copper)							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.4	2024*	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppm)	0	15	0	2024*	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

*Most recent sample. No sample required for 2025.

Sodium: EPA recommends that drinking water sodium not exceed 20 milligrams per liter (mg/L). Excess sodium from salt in the diet increases the risk of high blood pressure and cardiovascular disease.

In the tables above, you will find many terms and abbreviations not familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
mg/L	mg/L: Number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

Fluoride Statement:

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", Sunrise Utility Association, Inc. is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm (parts per million) was 0. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 0%. The number of months samples were collected and analyzed in the previous calendar year was 0.

***Sunrise Utility Association no longer adds fluoride to your drinking water. If you believe you need fluoride supplements for your continued oral health, please contact your local dentist or health care provider for further information.**

Lead Educational Statement:

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and your children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact our water system. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure are available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The MS Public Health Laboratory (MPHL) can provide information on lead and copper testing and/or other laboratories certified to analyze lead and copper in drinking water MPHL can be reached at 601-576-7582.

Lead Service Line Inventory Statement:

Sunrise Utility Association, Inc. has completed the Lead Service Line Inventory, and no lead lines were found. The methods used to make that determination were visual inspections, water operator knowledge and archived records. Our inventory report is available upon request at our office.

Violations:

As indicated in the Test Results Table, Sunrise Utility Association had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns regarding your water, please contact Mason Lovett or the office at the numbers below. We want our customers to be informed about the water system. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our monthly meetings, scheduled for the second Thursday of each month and our annual meeting which is held on the second Friday in April at 7:00 p.m. at the Sunrise Volunteer Fire Department.

For more information please contact:

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Note: This report is available in our office at 465 Batson Road, Petal and also on our website: www.sunrisewater.org for your convenience.